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A NEW KANGAROO MOUSE FROM NEVADA.

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The following description of a new subspecies of kangaroo mouse from western Nevada is published in advance of a revision of the genus now in progress. For the privilege of examining important material bearing upon the status of the various forms embraced in this little known group of rodents I am indebted to Mr. Donald R. Dickey and to Dr. Joseph Grinnell, of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

***Microdipodops megacephalus lucidus*, subsp. nov.**

CLAYTON VALLEY KANGAROO MOUSE.

*Type*.—From sand dunes in Clayton Valley, 8 miles southeast of Blair, Nevada (altitude about 4,500 feet). No. 210,397, ♂ adult, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection), collected by Luther J. Goldman, October 19, 1915. Original number 2424.

*General Characters*.—Similar in size and color and evidently closely allied to *M. pallidus*, but cranial characters distinctive, the mastoid and audital bullae averaging still larger, rostrum more slender, and dentition lighter.

*Color*.—*Type*: Middle of face, top and sides of head, and general dorsal area very light buff, very finely lined with black; under parts, sides of muzzle, forelimbs, hind feet, and lower part of sides pure white; longer and heavier vibrissae black mixed with finer, less conspicuous white facial bristles; supraorbital and postauricular white spots present; tail buffy whitish above, pure white below.

*Skull*.—Much as in *M. pallidus*, but mastoid and audital bullae usually larger, the audital bullae more rounded and more fully inflated in front of foramen magnum; supraoccipital and interparietal narrower; rostrum more slender; zygomata less widely spreading; nasals shorter; dentition lighter; the incisors decidedly narrower.

*Measurements*.—*Type*: Total length, 158 mm.; tail vertebrae, 81; hind foot, 26. *Skull* (type): Length (median line), 25.5; greatest width (be-

tween outer sides of audital bullae), 19.9; zygomatic breadth (immediately in front of audital bullae), 11.4; length of nasals, 9.6; interorbital breadth, 11.4; maxillary tooth row, 3.7; width of upper incisors (cutting edge), 1.

*Remarks.*—The extreme development in size and inflation of mastoid and audital bullae known in the genus *Microdipodops* is presented in the form here described. Owing to expansion the mastoids nearly meet on the median line, reducing the interparietal and supraoccipital to an exceedingly narrow space between them. No close comparison with *M. polionotus*, a geographic neighbor from the Owens Lake basin is necessary as the latter is readily distinguished by much smaller, less inflated mastoid and audital bullae, wider, less compressed interparietal and supraoccipital, and other differential characters. It was found at the type locality only in dunes of white drifting sand which occupy a limited area surrounded by harder soil.

*Specimens examined.*—Seven, all from the type locality.